

LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S
LEMON SQUASH.
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.
(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old
lauded Brands, all of which are of ex-
cellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the
best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

	Per Case	Per Bottle
SHERRIES.		
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....		
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.50

	Per Case	Per Bottle
CLARETS.		
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	0.40
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	0.50
C. St. Julien.....	7	0.70
D. La Rose.....	11	1.20

	Per Case	Per Bottle
BRANDY.		
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vin- lage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

	Per Case	Per Bottle
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A. Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Aboulin Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

	Per Case	Per Bottle
IRISH WHISKY.		
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10

	Per Case	Per Bottle
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, finest, Red Capsule, with Name.	10	1.00

	Per Case	Per Bottle
GIN.		
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine, Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

	Per Case	Per Bottle
RUM.		
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Lecward Island.....	15.50	per Gallon.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
LIQUEURS.		
Benedictine.....		
Maraschino.....		
Curaçao.....		
Herrig's Cherry Cordial Chantreux.....		

DEATH.
On the 30th June, rather suddenly, at The
Haystack, on the Peak Road, DAVID McCULLOCH,
aged 51 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE EMPIRE
TRADE LEAGUE.
LONDON, June 30th.

The Prime Minister, in reply to a depu-
tation of the Empire Trade League, said that he
could not promise to abrogate treaties precluding
preferential trading relations with Great Britain
and the Colonies, but he hoped soon to be able
to mitigate the evil.

THE REVOLT IN CHILI.
June 22nd.

The Government troops at Coquimbo have
been defeated, and the rebels are now
advancing to Calama to capture the town.

THE BARRING SEA DIFFICULTY.
Sir G. S. Baden-Powell, M.P., and Professor
Dawson (Canadian) are to be the British Mem-
bers on the Arbitration Board for the settlement
of the Behring Sea Fishery dispute.

RECIPROCAL TREATIES OF COMMERCE.
Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland
intend to negotiate with a view to secure re-
ciprocal treaties of commerce.

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR CHILI.
June 29th.
Claudio Bicuana has been appointed President.

ILLNESS OF MR. SPURGEON.
The Revd. Mr. Spurgeon is seriously indis-
posed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE LONDON GAZETTE OF THE 26th ULTO. notified
that the Queen had been pleased to approve of
Mr. G. S. Hamel as Netherlands Consul-General
at Hongkong.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525,
will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street,
this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.
Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold,
Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual
S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kintuck*, from Middlesbrough
and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the
20th ult., and may be expected on or about the
4th inst.

AMONG the hawkers and sneak thieves and
petty offenders in the Police Court to-day were
two nobles, Victorino Torres and Basilio de la
Cruz, who were fined a ducat each for fighting on
the Praya. The quarrel was as to who had the
purest Lusitanian blood and the highest
standing among the aristocracy.

At the Magistracy to-day Li Chung, prosecutor
in a case of theft, stated that on the 30th ult.,
he was about to sail for Malacca. As he stood in
Queen's Road taking a last fond look at the Old
Clock Tower, and holding in his hand, for some
unexplained reason, two silver dollars and six
ten cent pieces, the prisoner disturbed his
reverie by knocking his hand up. The wealth
was scattered, and prisoner got hold of a
Mexican. This a boldy got hold of him, and
"now he's gone alone."

AN opulent clothes vendor came to this colony
three days ago and took apartments in a Chinese
boarding house down West. While looking over
his treasures he took out of his box several rolls
of silver coins wrapped in paper, and put them
on the floor beside him. Another man came
along, picked one up, and bolted. He was
caught, and charged before Mr. Wise to-day with
theft of \$16.50. His defence, uttered in all
seriousness and repeated in cold blood, was that
he thought the paper contained cigarettes! Two months.

BEFORE Mr. Wise to-day two men were convicted
of demanding money with menaces, on June
27. The evidence showed that a Chinese cloth
dealer was going into a shop in Queen's Road
West, when the prisoners followed him and
demanded \$100. He refused, and they said
they would kill him. They went for him with a
chopper, and were stopped in the act of blood
by the shop assistants. They were sentenced
to three weeks hard labour each, and ordered to
find \$25 surety each for six months.

WITH reference to the English decision known
as the Jackson case and to the application
that has been given to it in the Magistracy's
Court in Singapore, the *Strait Times* resident
in Singapore has represented to the Government
that it is likely to lead to trouble in
Campong Glam. The Malay women have got
to know of it, and already several of them are
reported to have left their husbands while several
hundreds are reported to be considering the
advisability of doing so. The point of the
Jackson case, it will be remembered, is that a
husband has no right to detain his wife by force
or to use force to restrict her movements.

MR. GAO C. MIEN must be endowed with more
than mortal patience—to say nothing of courage,
to face an audience such as that which
assembled at the Theatre Royal last night, and
produce such an exhausting play as "Much Ado
about Nothing" with a temperature registering
about 95°. Notwithstanding the up-hill and
disheartening circumstances the entire Com-
pany played with their usual ability, and the few
patrons who attended could have gone away
with only feelings of admiration for the brilliant
performance provided, and content for a public
incapable of appreciating such sterling merit. It
is a notable fact that the soldiers of the garrison
have as a class been the most steady supporters
of this, probably the best Shakespearean
company that has yet visited China. On Friday
night the company will make their last appear-
ance in "Richard III," and as the performance is
under the patronage of the Masonic fraternity
doubtless there will be a bumper house.

ANOTHER of the links which bind the present
to the past was severed yesterday when Mr. David
McCulloch crossed the 'Border'. The deceased
gentleman has been well known in the East for
the last 23 years, and was looked upon as one of
the land-marshes of Hongkong, where he had
spent an almost continuous residence of
20 years. Mr. McCulloch came out to Shang-
hai in the year '69 and there joined Messrs.
Turner & Co. He stayed but a short time
with the firm, however, and went to try his
fortune on his own account in Japan. In '71 he
came to Hongkong and again joined Turner
& Co., and remained in their service until the
last. In his younger days Mr. McCulloch
was a man of fine physique and constitution, and
was well known in the local sporting as well as in
the commercial world. For many years he resided
in connection with Mr. Kerfoot Hughes and
later with Mr. C. H. Hitchens. The absence
of Mr. McCulloch's yellow jacket and black cap
will make a gap in the gala of the local turf
rather difficult to fill. Mr. McCulloch was a
native of Ardwell, in the Stewartry of Kirkcud-
bright and belonged to a very old family.
The immediate cause of death was a stoppage of
the action of the heart. Deceased was about 51
years of age. *Requiescat in pace.* His funeral,
which was largely attended by a number of
gentlemen of the colony, took place on the 29th
inst. at 11 o'clock.

FORMER HOUSEMATES WITH ASSAULT. It was known
that they had come to the house and reproached
him for having caused their dismissal. Having said
all they had to say they got to work, and stabbed
him in the arm with a knife. Medical evidence
showed that the wound (produced in Court)
could not have been caused by a scald or burn,
as was suggested, and prisoners were sent to
gaol, one for four and one for two months.

ACCORDING TO FAIR PLAY the accounts of the
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company look
about as bad as they well can look, and are
probably even worse than they look. This state
of affairs, if current rumours are to be credited,
is due to the breaking up of a pooling arrange-
ment under which more satisfactory returns had
been attained. As pools only affect those
immediately interested in them we leave that
part of the business with the expression of a
hope that, in the interest of all, some means
may be rapidly found of getting matters straight.
In the meantime the effect of the rupture on this
Company's affairs seems to have been little less
than disastrous. The net earnings of the year
of a fleet comprising 31,000 tons are shown to be
only £7,235, and in this amount is included
return commission from the general managers.
If, as is possible, the return commission forms
the whole of the net profits, then, as will be
understood, matters must be bad.

It is not often that we are in accord with
"Brownie," but for once we concur with him
when he says, speaking of the present case, "the
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RECKONING to the failure of Brown and Co. at
Penang the *Gazette* says that their liabilities are
not yet known, but they are variously estimated
at from half a million to a million dollars.
Unfortunately a number of their creditors are
altogether unsecured; and to some of these the
failure will be ruinous. Messrs. Brown & Co. have
had a long and honourable career. The founder
was among the first European settlers in Penang
and in January, 1857, was the centre of the cele-
bration of the 25th anniversary of the firm's
establishment. The Chamber of Commerce voted a congratulatory
address, which the members went in a body to
Messrs. Brown & Co.'s Office to present, and
Mr. Brown and Mr. Pinckney, the resident
partners, gave a ball at the Town Hall to their
numerous friends. Their difficulties, so soon
after this auspicious event, arise chiefly, we are
informed, from heavy advances against Sumatra
tobacco, which has declined extensively in value.
Great sympathy is felt for the different members
of the firm and their families, and for their
numerous creditors.

MR. BERNARD Maimon writes to the *Times*
refuting the assertions respecting Tcheng Ki-
tong, made by Mr. Blomfield in the article
which we reproduced last week. He says that
Tcheng got six months' leave to visit his family,
and was not ordered to return. With respect to the
financial part of the story Mr. Maimon says:—
A provisional contract has been signed for the
loan of 30,000,000 taels by a house of promi-
nence in London, and official intimation of the
acceptance of the proposal by the Chinese
Government was conveyed to that house. The
fall in the value of silver rendered the carrying
out of that contract impossible, and protracted
negotiations ensued to shape a new proposal,
which obliged me to urge upon the General to
prolong his stay in Europe until the new terms
were definitely agreed. The General, for this
cause, and for his cause alone, postponed his
departure until April 19, when he left in the
Orus for China, bearing with him the
amended propositions signed by the same
house that had signed the previous proposals
which had been accepted by the Imperial
Government. The statement that the efforts of
the General to negotiate the loan (for which he
admits he had due authorization) had failed, is
therefore incorrect, and the following translation
by the General of a telegram received by him
from his Excellency Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of
Pechili, points to his arrival being awaited with
feelings of the reverse of those indicated in your
article:—"Tientsin, 20 Mars, 1891. Recevotre
telegramme de ce jour. Vous pouvez venir avec
les propositions dont vous m'avez ete si bon
studieux ensemble. Tachez que les conditions
soient assez rapprochees que pour nous en aller
les au Gouvernement vous a l'indiquée."

THE Tiuman explorer, Mr. Dodd, had a narrow
escape from drowning on the 16th ult. He and
Mr. Fenton Hill went to Tiuman by the *Paris*
on her last passage up, making arrange-
ments to return on the 17th. The boat ran short of fuel
and did not call, and after being on the island thirteen
days, provisions began to run short. Mr. Dodd
determined to run over to Rumpin in the boat.
Leaving Tiuman on the 16th, the voyage across
was rough and squally, but Rumpin was reached
on the 16th. After spending the day with Mr.
Desborough, Mr. Dodd sailed again in the
evening about eight o'clock. The night was dark
and squally, a strong N. E. wind blowing.
When about three miles from land, not
lifting the set of one of the sails, he handed the
dipper over to a Chinaman, a good sailor, and
went forward. A squall seems to have struck
the boat and thrown her on her beam ends, and
the water began to rush in. Mr. Dodd jumped
clear of the boat to escape being entangled in
the sails. The first thing he saw on rising was
his dispatch box. He seized it and swam to the
boat, then bottom upwards, and the three men
did the same. Flailing their weighted more
and more by the box Mr. Dodd tied it to an oar,
and never said a word. The night was pitch dark
and the sea rough, so that some time was taken
in righting the boat after the mast had been
taken out, and she floated just under water. The
four distributed themselves well, and by dint of
padding and swimming, aided by the set of the
tide, reached the beach by three o'clock in the
morning, having been in the water six hours.
The boat was so strained she was useless, so the
sails were left on the beach and the party went to
Mr. Desborough's again. Everything that was in
the boat, except one bag, which floated, was lost.
Mr. Dodd particularly lamenting a pair of fine
binoculars and his dispatch box. The latter
contained money, a number of specimens, and
some valuable papers. Mr. Dodd subsequently
made his way in a Malay boat to the Kwang
where Mr. Kinsey kindly lent him some clothes
and Mr. Hill bought the *Paris* and under the
protection of the vessel he returned to Hongkong
on the 29th inst.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS understands
that the concession for a railway in North Borneo
has been definitely arranged on the land grant
system. The grant gives twelve miles on
either side of the line, and there are certain
speculations as to the division of the proceeds of
the sales of land between the concessionaire
and the chartered company. The British North
Borneo Development Corporation, the registra-
tion of which we reported some time since, is,
our contemporary believes, ready to be issued,
but it may be delayed in consequence of the
terrible dullness which prevails in the money
market in London.

A JAVAN contemporary says that some excitement
was caused at the last performance of Filius
Circus by a photographer's employe going into
the den of the lions with Captain Russell. The
event was well advertised beforehand and in
consequence the tent was crammed. The
amateur did his part very well and drank a glass
of champagne with the tamer sitting on one of
the lions. Mr. Filius presented the amateur
tamer with a silver tankard and promised to
return to Batavia in a few weeks with his
Company strengthened by a number of members
of a Wild West show. He couldn't mean
the Stanley crowd, surely.

THE Penang Gazette reports a pretty little set-
to between a thief and two Englishmen the other
day. About 4.15 a.m. a Boyanese broke into
the house of Mr. J. MacFarlane, the Inspector
of Weights and Measures, in Archibald Street.
The burglar, who is a muscular and powerful
looking individual, effected his entry through the
bath room window. Mrs. MacFarlane was the
first to notice the man's presence, when she
screamed. The noise roused her husband
who, on rising, saw a person making for the
hall, to whom he gave chase, at the same time
shouting to his friends to stop him. Mr. Ryan
caught the Boyanese just as he was running
through his room in order to make his way out,
but he was too late to catch him than the thief
dealt him a smart blow on his left chin with his
fist which fairly staggered him. By this time
MacFarlane had come up but, in spite of the
odds against him, the Boyanese would not give
in, but pluckily stood up and fought the two
gentlemen. Blow after blow was rapidly
exchanged on both sides and, though many times
the burglar was knocked down, he as many
times regained his footing, and that notwith-
standing a stick which he had brought with him
having been broken across his shin bone. Both
MacFarlane and Ryan tried their utmost to pin
their opponent down, but in vain, although once
they had him down on the floor flat on his back
but his body being greased all over, they could
not hold him. The fight had then lasted nearly
half an hour, without any advantage having
been gained on either side. At last some ropes
were sent for, and with the assistance of the
servants, the house-breaker at the end of another
half-hour was properly secured and thus placed
under the custody of the police. The man was subse-
quently removed to the Detective Station, and afterwards
to the Central Station, whence he was removed
to the hospital. We had an opportunity of seeing
the prisoner when in the lock-up, and his
terribly swollen and battered face bore evidence
to the fearful struggle he had gone through.

AT the Legislative Council meeting to be held
on Friday next the Orders of the Day will be:—
Financial Minutes.
Report of the Finance Committee.
The Hon. T. H. Whitehead will ask the
following questions:—
1. What is the total Estimated Expenditure of
the Government under the head of Salaries for
the year 1891 on the basis of the in-
creased pay and allowances sanctioned by the
Right Honourable the Secretary of
State's Despatches dated 3rd April last, and
2. Will the Honourable the Surveyor General
lay upon the table a statement showing
what has been done, and how much money
has been spent up to date in connection
with the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge
over Bowington Canal, and improvements
on Recreation Ground at Happy Valley, for
which the Council voted \$32,000 in the
Estimates for Extraordinary Public Works
for 1891.

3. Will the Government lay upon the table a
copy of their letter conveying the thanks of
the Hongkong Government for the services
rendered by the Chinese Admiral Fong and
his Officers in tracking and bringing to trial
and condemnation the *Namoa* pirates.
The Hon. T. H. Whitehead will move the
following resolutions:—
1. That the existence of gambling houses in
Chinese Kowloon and the toleration of
gambling by the authorities there is, and
has been for some time past a very serious
cause of annoyance and injury to the
inhabitants of this Colony and tends to
render inoperative recent legislation in
Hongkong against gambling.

2. That the Government be requested to mi-
nister the Chinese authorities with a view to
the entire suppression of public gambling, and
gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.
The Acting Colonial Secretary to move
follows:—
The Council having considered the follow-
ing statement from the Superintendent of the
Botanical and Afforestation Department:
concerning the planting and rearing of trees
in the years 1890 and 1891 resolves that it
is expedient that the liability for this work
be incurred.

First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance
to amend the *Widows' and Orphans' Pension*
Ordinance 1869."
Second reading of the Bill entitled "At
Ordinance to license the present Church of the
Immigrants for the time of its opening."
Second reading of the Bill entitled "An
Ordinance to amend the *Women and Girls*
Protection Ordinance, 1890."
Second reading of the Bill entitled "An
Ordinance to amend the Law in respect of the
sale and purchase of land in the Colony and in
the Straits Settlements."

ALL was quiet Canton up to last night. H.M.S.
Piem is lying opposite the British Consulate on
the Shameen, with shotguns run out, but the
Customs cruise *Ling-fong* has left. The effigy
of a foreigner whose head was carried through
the city a few days ago, but the vigorously
worded proclamation issued by the Tao-tai seem
to have stopped all that. Several foreigners
who went through the city yesterday report no
ill-feeling.

THE troopship *Tamar*, Captain Hammet, arrived
at Plymouth on the 22nd ult., with the paid-off
crews of the *Imbrospio* and *Firebrand*—a total
of 730 naval and military details. The damage
sustained in the collision in the Suez Canal was
trifling, and will cost £500 to repair. Two
deaths occurred during the homeward trip. The
Tamar disembarked 150 officers and men at
Plymouth, and left in the evening for Portsmouth.

AT the Police Court to-day a man was on show
who actually tested in a Chinaman's words
that the compass picture of a Chinaman who
justified such a test was not there—oh! no. One
of the P.W.D. officers charged two men, one
with dumping ash the other with causing to be
dumped certain rubbish into the waters of the
harbour. The colle who did the work was
freed from the charge to give evidence
which would convict his employer. He was
accordingly put in the witness box. What
then? "Prisoners never told me to throw any-
thing into the water. I never did. I said I did
it now, but that was quite another matter."

By the last trip the steamer *Normanby*, with
the *British North Borneo Herald*, M.
McGeachan, representing the Bakow Syndicate
Limited of Glasgow, arrived bringing with
a quantity of machinery for an experi-
mental trial of extracting tin from the main
bark (tengah) so pitiful on the Borneo.
Pending negotiations for the acquire-
ment of which to erect his machi-
McGeachan has sited it on the Chi-
Company's mill premises. It is so
Syndicate has acquired a "frontage"
of mangrove swamps, and we will
every success, langrove be-
been an article of export for
largely used for tanning nets,
also for dyeing purposes.

MANY discontented persons
about the work of Gover-
being done, but very few
doing what they can
that way. He assisted
department without
went to several hours
introducing himself
right hand man.
of water-pipes as
asked for half a
down all right
houses, until a
To-day the Magistra-
form, and gave the
Chung two months advice.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
Statistics for June, 1891.
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st
June..... 70
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during
June..... 73
Total number treated as In-Patients..... 143
Of these there were:
Discharged cured..... 33
Discharged relieved..... 29
Discharged on other grounds..... 1
Died in Hospital..... 7
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st
July..... 73
Out-Patients, new cases..... 931
Out-Patients, return, visits..... 724
Total number of Out-Patients visits..... 1655
Operations..... 12
Vaccinations..... 0
Dental cases..... 11
Casualty (yet)..... 3
JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B.,
Superintendent.

GOOD FOR THE LAWYERS.
At the Magistracy to-day Hung Mak Hoi, clerk,
Yung Ming Sen, merchant, Chang Shui, broker,
and Tam Sam, rent collector, were charged with
having, at divers dates between May 22nd and
June 17th, at Hongkong, with one Yung Yit Yit
unlawfully conspired, confederated and combined
by divers unlawful and fraudulent devices and
contrivances and by divers false pretences to
cheat and defraud Lo Tung Shan, a minor, of
his property and rights, and to obtain and
acquire to themselves from him and to cheat
him of divers large sums of money and of
securities for money, and in pursuance of
their said conspiracy fraudulently obtaining
from him sums of money, his property amount-
ing in all to over 17,000, and securities to the
value of \$20,000 more. Mr. Wotton defended
the third and fourth prisoners. Mr. Roddy the
first and second, and Mr. Denys and Mr.
Wilkinson were for the prosecution.

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harbour. The colle who did the work was
freed from the charge to give evidence
which would convict his employer. He was
accordingly put in the witness box. What
then? "Prisoners never told me to throw any-
thing into the water. I never did. I said I did
it now, but that was quite another matter."

By the last trip the steamer *Normanby*, with
the *British North Borneo Herald*, M.
McGeachan, representing the Bakow Syndicate
Limited of Glasgow, arrived bringing with
a quantity of machinery for an experi-
mental trial of extracting tin from the main
bark (tengah) so pitiful on the Borneo.
Pending negotiations for the acquire-
ment of which to erect his machi-
McGeachan has sited it on the Chi-
Company's mill premises. It is so
Syndicate has acquired a "frontage"
of mangrove swamps, and we will
every success, langrove be-
been an article of export for
largely used for tanning nets,
also for dyeing purposes.

MANY discontented persons
about the work of Gover-
being done, but very few
doing what they can
that way. He assisted
department without
went to several hours
introducing himself
right hand man.
of water-pipes as
asked for half a
down all right
houses, until a
To-day the Magistra-
form, and gave the
Chung two months advice.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
Statistics for June, 1891.
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st
June..... 70
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during
June..... 73
Total number treated as In-Patients..... 143
Of these there were:
Discharged cured..... 33
Discharged relieved..... 29
Discharged on other grounds..... 1
Died in Hospital..... 7
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st
July..... 73
Out-Patients, new cases..... 931
Out-Patients, return, visits..... 724
Total number of Out-Patients

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New issue—105 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$62 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.
 Insurance Association—Tls. 72 per share, buyers.

Limited—Tls. 150

company—\$305 per

my—\$81 per share,

ock Company—\$101

co Steamboat Co.—

Ship Company—105

—\$131 per share,

my—\$120 per share,

er cent. Debentures

ation Company, Limited

pany—\$43 per share,

ompany, Limited—\$182

Company, Limited—\$86

y—\$80 per share, sellers.

akery Company, Limited

m Co., Limited—\$7 per

Limited—\$30 per share,

an of 1884—B—21 per cent.

an of 1886—E—14 per cent.

Manufacturing Company,

per share, buyers.

am Laundry Co., Limited—

nominal.

le Dui Samantan Mining Co.

ers, sellers.

ining Co., Limited—80 cents

ers.

Co., Limited—\$9 per share,

ers.

old Mining Co., Limited—\$4

ers.

Kowloon Wharf and Godown

\$82 per share, buyers.

Mining Co.—\$300 per share,

ers.

High-Level Tramway Co.,

\$65 per share, buyers.

Co., Limited—\$35 per share,

ers.

—\$35 per share,

d—nominal.

ilding Company, lers.

—\$15 per share,

ent Co., Limited—

—\$15 per share,

Co., Limited—

Co., Limited—\$6

—\$14 per share,

Co., Limited—\$25

Co., Limited—\$5

imited—\$15 per

z Co., Limited—

imited—75 cents

d—nominal.

Co., Limited—

the Straits Ld.—

share, sales and

Co., Ld.—\$15

—\$5 per cent.

Ld.—Founders' yers.

Gu. MASHAN, steamer, 1,830, D.

York 7th May, & Co.

steamer, 796, F.

General—J. A. S. Co.

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General—J. A. S. Co.

General—J. A. S. Co.

Tilos, German steamer, for Yokohama.
 Swatow, British steamer, for Newchwang.
 Arratoon Apkar, British str., for Singapore, &c.
 Edendale, British steamer, for Kutchinora.

DEPARTURES.

June 30, Donar, German steamer, for Swatow.
 July 1, Donar, French steamer, for Saigon, &c.
 July 1, Ditta, British steamer, for Helbow, &c.
 July 1, Yokohama, German steamer, for Toton.
 July 1, Divawongia, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
 July 1, Swatow, British str., for Newchwang.
 July 1, Tilos, German steamer, for Yokohama.
 July 1, Arratoon Apkar, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
 July 1, Salata, French str., for Shanghai, &c.
 July 1, Don Juan, Spanish str., for Amoy, &c.
 July 1, Yokohama, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
 July 1, Edendale, British str., for Kutchinora.
 July 1, Fushun, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
 July 1, Chefoo, British steamer, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per Glenlyon, str., from Singapore, &c.—400 Chinese.
 Per Ningbo, str., from Shanghai—17 Chinese.
 Per Hongkong, str., from Foodlow—4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Ozeus, str., from Hongkong for Marseilles—Miss Dole, Messrs. D. S. Ruben, J. Krenner, E. Ortiz, C. Franklin, R. R. Jukes, M. Mess, J. Ribeiro, S. P. Head, and Rummus from Yokohama for Singapore.—Mr. Carroll. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Jalout, Gantah, Gay, and Anceux. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Messrs. F. M. Le Gaugnon, F. R. Molre, and 43 sailors. For Singapore.—Mr. D. E. Fulton. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Albert Brouse and W. G. Goss.

Per Empress of India, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Heyn, Miss Young, Le Comte Geis de Maglath, Messrs. C. Ewen, F. Lemke, Geo. Monro, Ng Chow Fong, and G. H. Wheeler. For Yokohama.—Messrs. M. Byrne, S. J. Allen, E. G. Lovett, W. H. Gill, and John Cropper. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Silberstein and (a) Mr. Silberstein, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hirst, Captain Robinson, Messrs. F. L. Lloyd, R. E. R. P. Robinson, R. E. W. Thurnham, F. Walker, and E. G. Young. For Yokohama.—Miss Grant. For Port Townsend.—Mr. and Mrs. Ng Soon and daughter. For Vancouver.—Mr. D. B. Campbell. For Victoria.—Mr. and Mrs. Chu Lai and daughter, Mrs. Chan Men, Mrs. Wong You and girl, and 423 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Miss Durand, Colonel Skinner, and Mr. Williams. For London.—Hon. W. M. Deane, C.M.G., Rev. H. E. Taverner, Messrs. F. E. Nichol, W. A. Keay, J. C. Grant Wilson, G. M. Wheeler, and S. J. Douglas.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Chefoo reports that she left Chefoo on the 24th ultimo. Experienced moderate south-west winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship Bengles reports that she left Kobe on the 24th ultimo. Had fine weather and moderate south-south-west and south-west winds all the way.

The British steamship Glenlyon reports that she left London, via Singapore, on the 25th ultimo. Had south-west monsoon to 13 north; thence to port had fresh north-east monsoon.

The British steamship Guy Mannering reports that she left New York on the 7th May. Had moderate north-easterly winds, nearly all the way up from Singapore, thence had light south-west monsoon.

The British steamship Halokong reports that she left Foochow on the 20th ultimo. Had moderate south-west winds and cloudy weather. Experienced moderate south-west to south-east winds and fine weather to port. In Foochow the steamships Atrila, Pakling, and Tshag.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per Hanchow to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 8.30 A.M.
 For Swatow.—Per Fokien to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per Canton to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per Formosa to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per Esmeralda to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AVOCHE, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowin, 20th June, Nagasaki 23rd June, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
 BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, C. Gavaso, 25th June, Bombay 27th June and Sligo 28th June, General—Cassidy & Co.
 CAVALI, German steamer, 623, W. Wendt, 28th June, Newchwang 21st June, and Chefoo 22nd June, Beans—C. M. S. N. Co.
 CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, R. R. Searle, 27th June, San Francisco 21st June, and Yokohama 21st June, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.
 CLARA, German steamer, 675, H. Island, 27th June, Halphong 24th June, General.—A. R. Martz.
 ESMERALDA, British steamer, 965, Taylor, 30th June, Manila 27th June, General.—Shewan & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comloy, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.
 FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 28th June, Tamsui 25th June, and Amoy 27th June, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 574, T. P. Hall, 30th June, Tamsui 23rd June, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,810, B. Blanke, 30th June—Yokohama 21st June, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
 HAIIPHONG, French steamer, 845, Bauguet, 30th June, Halphong 27th June, and Hoihow 30th, General—Messageries Maritimes.
 HANGCHOW, British steamer, 999, Arthur, 24th June, Kobe 19th June, General.—Butler, Edin & Swire.
 LOO SOE, British steamer, 1,020, A. Benson, 27th June, Bangkok 21st June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 MEXICON, British steamer, 825, A. Dorf, 30th June, Sandakan 23rd June, General.—Butlerfield & Swire.
 NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, Geo. L. Langborne, R.N.R., 19th June—Bombay, 30th June, and Singapore 19th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 PANTON, British steamer, 2,035, John Panton, 30th June, General—J. A. S. Co.
 P. R. R., 25th June, Vancouver 3rd June, Yokohama 18th, and Shanghai 23rd, General.—Dodwell Carill & Co.
 PILOT FIRE, British steamer, 161, A. Stapan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 POLUX, German str., 896, H. Hellmers, 23rd June, Saigon 19th June, Rice and Paddy.—Melchers & Co.
 TAKTAR, British steamer, 1,467, S. D. Ball, 17th June, Moll 12th June, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 VORWARTS, German steamer, 812, L. L. Miller, 30th June, Yokohama 25th June, Sugar and Beans—J. A. S. Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

CALBUTRA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June—New York 23rd January, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.
 CAMBUDUNO, British ship, 1,197, R. Carland, 19th May, New York 28th Nov., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.
 KILKORNO, Chinese bark, 457, Optum Examination hulk, Stonewaters' Island—Chinese Customs.
 GEORGETTA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June—Singapore 5th June, Timber.—Master.
 HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 26th April—Hamburg 5th December, General.—Caldwell & Co.
 ISAAK REX, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 26th May—New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
 MCCLAUREN, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, 18th April—New York 30th November, Petroleum—Order.
 MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June—New York 26th Feb., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NICOTIA, British bark, 594, T. Norris, 12th June—Bangkok 28th May, Timber and Rice.—Chinese.
 OMDA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May—Singapore 24th April, Timber.—Master.
 P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 12th June—Saloon 6th June, Rice.—Captain.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May—Honolulu 19th April, General.—Chinese.

Intimations.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 16 to 25 grains 4 times.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents, for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1890.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS, No. 48, Queen's Road Central, 1890.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager, and the completion of the Bank's Permanent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of £2 per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1891. By Order of the Board of Directors. L. DOWNES, Hongkong, 18th June, 1891.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly assisted, Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Companies), CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 7th March, 1891.

NOTICE.

CRIFTH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraits in any weather. CABINETS from 6s. a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from 3s. a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast. Ports are always ready. Hongkong, 24th September, 1890.

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method.

Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE, SANITAS

27, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

PARK

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, EREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain T. Mergell, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at Genoa. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 4th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office, Contents and Value of Packages are received. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG: City of Peking, Tuesday 7th July. City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday 30th July. China, Saturday 22nd Aug.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c. To Liverpool and London, &c. To Paris and Bremen, &c. To Havre and Hamburg, &c. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50
 12 months \$593.75
 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

At Shanghai, on the 27nd June, ROBERT ISAAC
LENT (I. M. Customs Service) aged 54 years.

THE SUNDAY LABOUR QUESTION.

If there is a subject of which the com-

The memorial makes a point of the fact that the opposition to the Bill is neither lukewarm nor prejudiced, but it avows committing the opponents to any argument that if the Bill is disallowed they will grant those officers who desire it a Sunday ashore. That is the real solution of the question. As a class it is difficult to say whether the Bill will really be welcome or not—the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association says it will, and outsiders who are equally interested say it won't. Let the owners or agents agree to grant a concession to those who wish it—it does not require a long list of penalties to get them to do that—and then really, the case will be gained, everyone will be satisfied and these painful suggestions that Government Vaux's action was based on antagonistic motives will be heard no more.

THE torrential rains which fell during thunderstorms last night and this morning, at the *Shanghai Mercury* of Wednesday last, have caused the natives on all sides to rejoice, for rice crop was sorely in need of rain to keep from being entirely ruined, and the downing came just at a critical time, when the officials people had almost given up in despair calling their eyes to send the life-giving rain.

Mr. W. Bibby, the Manager of the Rand Australian Syndicate, arrived in Singapore on the 17th ult., bringing with him the gold produced by the latest "clean-up" at the mine. The amount was 925 oz. 4 dwts, about half a cwt. of solid gold, in three ingots. Mr. Bibby left Rand on the 13th, and so took only five days on the journey down. His valuable freight was divided into two parcels.

Corporation	Tls. 150,000.00
Comptoir National d'Escompte	" 75,000.00
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	" 75,000.00
Deutsche Asiatische Bank	" 30,000.00
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	" 15,000.00
The Taotai of Shanghai	" 105,000.00
Other Chinese creditors	" 495,000.00
Aggregating the sum of Tls. 948,000, or say about \$1,280,000.	

THE British Mercantile Marine Officers Association held their half-yearly meeting last night (6th ult.), at the rooms, College Chambers. The President, Capt. Ashton, occupied the chair and there was a fair attendance. In the course of his address the chairman congratulated the Association on possessing a credit balance of \$244, after such a short period of existence, and on the success they had met with in their efforts to benefit the profession. Their numbers might

and he believed that would be the case, or at least he only thought so. But, to our great surprise, the next day we had heard from a reliable source that the representative of the Chambers of Commerce, the President of the Council, and another member, were seeking to have the Ordinance disavowed by the Secretariat of State, but the Association would oppose this. We were told that the only justification for the opposition was that it had been interfered with certain charter-parties, but he had never seen one that did not, except four days and Sunday. They had already gained some standing in the Chamber of Commerce, and they were now wanting an officer. That alone was a great attraction to officers to join. That then they were affiliated to English Associations; which included other advantages. They were grateful indebted to Governor Des Vieux and the late Governor for the Association, but wished. The Secretariat was instructed to cable to Lord Knutsford pressing him to approve of the Bill. The Committee were then elected, and other details were transacted.

H.I.H. the Carewitch lately instructed the Russian Minister to present the sum of 2000 yen to the police, in remuneration for their trouble in guarding his various routes in Japan. He also sent 500 yen and 200 yen towards the funds of the Tokyo Orphan Asylum and the Honjo Lying-in Hospital respectively. The Japanese authorities have despatched a number of photographers of Tokyo to the north-easterly provinces to take photographs of various celebrated places, which were to have been visited.

Achinese who came alongside in a prahu, and
 and climbed on board without being dis-
 served. They were driven off by the crew
 with lumps of coal. Afterwards the watch com-
 sent an armed sloop, but could not effect their
 capture. A fort at Bukit Karang was fired at
 recently, but no notice was taken of the firing,
 and it did no harm. There was a rumour at
 Kota Raja, that three companies of infantry
 one of cavalry and two batteries of artillery for
 the garrisons of Padang, Batavia and Samarang-
 were expected at Raffles for the purpose

there, but because his numerous following made levies of provisions on the march the chiefs of the West Coast were provoked and embittered against him. Thanku Meoda informed of Tencen's return the same day. Tencen, however, did not answer the question whether he not only refused a passage through the country but, defeated him, so that he was obliged to return to Great Achéem. A shop kept by a Boebchen has been burnt down by the Achéem. The Government officials, and Government servants in general, when making use of the steam train, are to take their seats in armoured carriages and all Achéem are to be placed in unarmoured carriages, so that they will be exposed to the bullets of the Achéem. On the occasion of the election of the mooned the night of the night, a letter note was made by the Achéem in beat of gongs and firing of blank charges of powder. It was thought at first that the enemy had made a general attack on the coast but after seeing that the order was found to be

Snowing took place on Saturday afternoon last at Kowloon, in fine weather. Nine members competed, but the result was anything but brilliant; if we except the score at 800 yards won by Mr. Ford, who won the cup for the third time, and now consequently possesses it as his absolute property. He also won the 800 yard spoon, while that for the 600 yards goes to Inspector Mann. The following were the scores:—

	800	600	Total
Ford	17	19	36
Mann	20	18	38
Wong	21	19	40
Chung	22	20	42
Lau	23	21	44
Ng	24	22	46
Yip	25	23	48
Ho	26	24	50
Chan	27	25	52

from Japan. *Do they take the birth and the loss of the
centuries?* *Yes, the Cape*—The British Empire
Cape has further increased her prestige, her
and now holds fifty ships; for San Francisco is
The British ship *Pasadena* is credited to be
of London. *She* will sail on an early date. Departure
Canal—P. & O. *Empire* will call, with
D.S.S. Co. *Palluana* via Quebec to
Dunstan for New York via Canal—Sagittary

[illegible]

of some little deeds as security, so that they would not lose very little by the failure of the pair, whose joint liabilities amount to \$15, 52,500 odd. This is a strong feeling in the port that the failure was intentional, for the purpose of putting through a large sum on a wife or brother. Their largest creditor is a charitable institution, which had put the bulk of its money into their hands. It is said there are several other brothers of the same family who are reputed very wealthy, and one of whom is said to be the fortunate possessor of a vessel

minutes before getting to work. In doing this, possibly somebody turned a wrong cock, opened a wrong valve, or there may have been a fire in a pipe. Anyhow, the ammonia broke loose, and temporarily cleared everybody out from the vicinity. No human being without a diving suit and air pump could stand it, and of course if the vessel had been under steam she would have had to trust Providence. However, after the first little excitement had passed the "stink" was

THE MANILA LOTTERY CASE.
 (Special City Editor's Report.)

At the Police Court on the 27th ult., the first of the men arrested on Tuesday in a cigar shop on the corner of Ordave, charged with a breach of the new Gamblers' Ordinance, were brought up on remand. The defendant, a Philippine again defended, was charged with running a lottery business (and paper, trade carried separately, in the shop by four of the prisoners arrested). One of the witnesses said he had a capital of \$1,000 or \$1,500, and had dealings with the defendant to the extent of \$600 a month.

Mr. Pardo, who gave evidence in the case, admitted that the sale of tickets, but contended that the shop was not a gaming house. It was a legitimate trading store, and the small sale of lottery tickets were not extensive enough to constitute a gaming house or agency for the sale of tickets.

The defendant was fined \$300, and the other three were charged.

the law. They are secret conspirators. They run away at the appearance of danger and leave the poor villagers whom they have instigated to burning and robbery to suffer in their place.

ANOTHER FRENCH MISSION ATTACKED.

For some time past grave fears have been entertained of an attack upon the French Mission stations in the neighbourhood of Tung Ming, at the mouth of the Yangtze. The people of the district are known to be quiet and peaceful, but the places are readily accessible to raiders from the upper parts of the river. Some of the predatory bands must have already reached the neighbourhood, says the *Mercury* of Wednesday last, for yesterday intelligence of the entire destruction of a French orphanage at a place called Haimen, directly opposite the island of Tung Ming, was received here. The establishment was a small one and had no resident French priest, being under the control of the large Mission on the island. In addition to the destruction of the orphanage eight or nine of the wretched little children were taken to the building and carried off. Contrary to the usual procedure, the building was not fired, but was pulled down piece-meal, the attacking party being evidently afraid that if they set the place on fire the flames would be seen from the river by passing steamers and so might lead to a visit from a Foreign man-of-war. Tung Ming is only some forty-seven miles from Shanghai, but there is no regular communication with Haimen, and very little beyond the fact that the place is a French orphanage.

That the raiders were Chinese is a fact which should have been taken into consideration by the French authorities. The French Consul-General, who has already demanded the aid of the Chinese authorities in respect of the riots at Tsungming and Haimen, and has received the most satisfactory assurances. It is feared at Malagan Fu, a place on the Grand Canal north of Yangchow. Mr. Wagner, French Consul-General, has already demanded the aid of the Chinese authorities in respect of the riots at Tsungming and Haimen, and has received the most satisfactory assurances.

The Russian war-ships, *Mandour* and *Korvett* left Shanghai on the 21st inst. for the Yangtze. The Japanese cruiser *Yamada Kan* arrived at Shanghai last Wednesday afternoon. A strong force from the French cruiser *Villars* marched to the Racecourse at Shanghai on Thursday to manoeuvre. There were in Shanghai on Friday eight men-of-war representing the following flags:—American, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Portuguese.

HANGCHOW.

The fatal day is past and all is peace and quiet. The officials and soldiery in the city deserve all praise for promptness and efficiency in checking any attempt at rioting, and indeed no attempts were made. Crowds were not allowed to collect anywhere. One circumstance occurred which is not yet explained. About 4 p.m. yesterday a man began to take down the sign-board over the entrance to a chapel occupied by a native preacher. He remonstrated but failed to check the man he reported the fact and soldiers went and arrested the man and brought him before the magistrate on duty at the hospital. He said that he was the assistant *li-pao* and had received his orders from the other magistrate under whose jurisdiction he was. The magistrate pronounced it inexplicable and very stupid, as it certainly was. It was just making a beginning for the rioters. The same thing was attempted at two other chapels occupied by native preachers, in the same district, but only one sign was removed, and that only on the second attempt, after midnight. The magistrate promised that the sign should be replaced and it was done during the night. That is the first one removed. Notice of the removal of the other one has been sent into the officials.

It is reported to us that the garrison in the Tartar city have felt very uneasy during the past few days. We also hear some reports that the people are saying "Another attempt will be made in the night."

We who live here think that the people of the city are quiet and peaceable, and not unfriendly to us. But after the appearance of the placards they became so excited by the talk in the tea shops, that undoubtedly a great crowd would have gathered round the various mission premises, unless they had been checked by the decisive measures of the officials. If an idle crowd had gathered it would not have been difficult to start them to overt acts and once started it would have been very difficult to stop them. This was happily averted by timely action.

Extracts from private letters, dated 23rd instant say—

"You will like to know that all our houses are standing. Humanly speaking it was owing to the Futai's great care, that we were not all burnt out yesterday. Crowds assembled outside the hospital ready for anything, but soldiers around kept order and allowed no one to enter. Also soldiers were all night outside the church. At 2 a.m. Dr. Hobbs, assisted by a good many Chinese, went round distributing cakes and tea to the soldiers who were guarding the foreign buildings. The Elvins gave them tea at 2 p.m. The mandarins seem quite determined to keep the peace. Some one tried to erase the characters outside the Baptist chapel yesterday and was taken into custody. Rumours have reached Chuki that all the places of worship there will be destroyed."—*N. C. Daily News.*

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. A. Croft, Acting Chief Justice.)

June 29th.

A CALL ON SUBRETT.

In the suit *Quincey v. Apcar* and another, plaintiff sued on a bond by which A. M. Apcar and H. A. Sherzee guaranteed a sum of \$5,000 in case of non-return of certain shares lent by plaintiff to Gabriel Apcar now deceased. Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Hastings appeared for plaintiff, and defendants were unrepresented. Mr. Robinson said that as none of the shares had been returned to the plaintiff, he had been made to proceed in this suit. The facts were that plaintiff lent to the deceased fifty shares of the China Traders Marine Insurance Company, Limited, and 25 shares of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, on May 6th, 1890, to be returned in or before August 1890. As security a bond for \$5,000 was signed by deceased, the defendants, and the collector who drew it up. If the shares

were returned the bond was to be void. They were never returned, and the present action was brought to recover damages. Strictly speaking plaintiff could claim the full amount of the bond, \$5,000, as penalty, and normally that was the amount sued for, but it would be fairer, and he would be quite satisfied, to recover the actual value of the shares in August last, with whatever dividends there might have been. That was \$4,000 less than the sum guaranteed. One of the defendants, Apcar, was in Japan; a writ had been served on him (out of jurisdiction) and he had not filed an answer nor appeared by counsel. An order had therefore been made to proceed *ex parte*, and it might be assumed that up to the time of that order everything had been done in due time. The other defendant had not appeared, and all the legal steps, though he was now present in court, in his case judgment would go by default.

William Quincey, sworn, proved the bond, and said the shares had not been returned to him, though he asked for them several times. Gabriel Apcar had borrowed them for the purpose of raising money by mortgage for his own use. The defendant Sherzee was called, and admitted the claim. He then went into the box and as broker gave evidence of the value of the shares in August with dividends (China Traders Insurance, September, 41 per cent., and New Oriental Bank, March, 6 per cent.) bringing the total claim up to \$5,345.67.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for that amount, with costs.

June 30th.

A CHINESE WILL CASE.

In the case *Tang Yung Mow v. Tang Tung Shing*, 38 of 1889, plaintiff claimed to be the natural son of his father, the defendant, for the purpose of having proved in proper form the will of Tang Alok, made out of this colony, by which defendant claimed to be sole executor and legatee, plaintiff alleging that the will was a forgery, and that in fact Tang Alok died intestate. Mr. Francis, Q.C. and Mr. Phillippe instructed by Mr. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leach and Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Hastings, were for the defendant.

Mr. Francis, in opening his case said that the will was dated September 18th, 1889. Tang Alok died June 2nd, 1889. The writ in this suit was issued May 23rd, 1890. The statement of claim was filed July 13th, and of defence August 8th. One of the issues raised was whether Tang Yung Mow had or had not sufficient interest in the estate to justify him legally in bringing this suit. Under the provisions of the Probate Court Ordinance an order was made by the Court early in the case that proceedings be according to the form used in England, as the law here could not be made to apply. An order was therefore made (June 2nd, 1890) that the issue be tried before a judge without jury whether plaintiff had such interest as would enable him to proceed. Plaintiff accordingly filed a separate petition on this issue, alleging that plaintiff was son of Tang Shu Shang, third son of Tang A Lok by adoption, according to Chinese custom in this Colony, entitling adopted children to equal rights in distribution of intestate estate with natural children. Defendant replied denying that Tang Shu Shang was at all the son of Tang A Lok; he was adopted, but not according to Chinese law and custom in this Colony. Adoption was illegal at the time or subsequently there were living natural born children, or adoptive persons bearing the same patronymic and having preference. Tang Shu Shang was (defendant alleged) of strange blood, and was purchased by Tang A Lok in 1853, and was not originally called Tang. At that time Tang A Lok had son living the defendant, son by his only lawful wife, Tang Sheou.

Therefore the adoption was illegal. According to the law and custom of China plaintiff would be entitled equally with defendant, but not according to the Chinese custom in Hongkong. Tang A Lok was domiciled in Hongkong at time of death, and his property was practically all immovable, so that laws and customs of China would not apply here. Defendant therefore claimed to be sole heir and the only person interested, so that plaintiff could not sue. To sum up, the issues amounted to this—defendant was admitted to be natural-born son, and plaintiff's father to be adopted son, and that the law and custom of China was contested should it be held that he was properly adopted, then it would be contended that Chinese laws and customs could not apply in Hongkong, and adopted sons could not claim in an intestate estate where a lawful next-of-kin appeared. Thus the onus of proof was on the plaintiff, to disprove defendant's plea as to birth, and to prove his own adoption to have been in due form. Those were questions of fact.

Mr. Leach objected that the onus lay on the defendant to prove that there was any interest in the estate. When plaintiff admitted defendant to have been a son of deceased, the question of interest had not been raised, and so the defendant's interest in the estate had not been admitted, but must be proved.

After a little argument it was decided to call all the evidence in the case first, and settle the questions of fact before going into points of law. Mr. Francis then called Tang Ho Shi, alias Ho A Wong, the plaintiff's mother; Tang Kam, daughter of Tang A Lok brother; and other female relatives and friends of the "corpus," whose evidence as to births, marriages, and deaths occupied the Court all day. Some half dozen witnesses more are to be called on defendant's side, and the case is expected to be finished this week.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Shanghai Taotai, Civil, and Mixed Court Magistrates went to Zung Koo-dong, a charitable institution at the end of Canton Road, near Defence Creek, on Thursday, to return thanks to heaven for the bounteous answer granted to their appeals for rain.

We understand the English Consul and the captain of the British gun-boat at Hankow have had a quiet interview, lasting over two hours, with Viceroy Chang Chi-tang. After they left the Japanese Consul had a long private conference with the Viceroy, and we do not know, but presume it concerned the Kolo-hwei troubles.

The respectable Chinese at Hankow were terribly alarmed to see Foreigners going, as their Consul advised them, to a place of safety, for they thought if the Foreigners deemed it prudent to seek a place of refuge it was high time for the well-disposed and thrifty Christians to be thinking of moving too. All business near the Foreign churches is stopped and those affected by the suspension of trade are loud in their denunciations of the Kolo-hwei.

The want of rain is badly felt in Sungking. The ground is covered with dust, while grass resembling human hair. Some learned ones say that during the reign of K'ia Tung in the Ming dynasty the earth produced grass looking like white hair, and that the children sang a song with the words, "When the earth is covered with white hair the men and women, old and young, will go together." Soon after this phenomenon the Japanese invasion took place and caused much bloodshed and devastation. What

the present sign indicates of course no one can foretell. There are appearances of white grass reported in Shanghai. No doubt the excessive dryness is the cause.

A memorial has been presented by Chang Yao, Governor of Shantung, setting forth that the Taotai, to whom the transporting of Government materials for the Yellow River works, and bullock to defray various expenses, has been robbed of the treasure by brigands. The Taotai and his assistant were wounded in the encounter, and eight of the robbers were captured by the Taotai's guards. The Emperor has issued a decree, dated the 15th of the present moon, on the subject, in which he expresses his opinion that the robbers were no common ones to attack and rob a Government train. They must be a regularly organised band, having a skillful and daring leader, who, it is to be regretted, is at large. Chang Yao is commanded to make every effort to apprehend this chief. The Magistrate of Shantung, near which the robbery was effected, is to be ordered not to have been better able to keep his district clear of brigands, and the minor local officials are awarded the same punishment.

In a Decree issued on the 18th of the present moon, the Emperor states that from time immemorial it has been the Imperial prerogative to degrade or promote officials according to their merits, all over the Empire. The Emperor has also the right to forgive offenders, as for instance when a degraded official repents and donates a large sum of money to some charitable institution, that official, on the recommendation of some viceroy or governor is frequently restored to his rank and honours. Such matters have often referred to the Board of Civil Office, by command of the Emperor. But they are not asked to interfere in the manner though it has become customary with them to do, nor are they expected to pass conclusive opinions about the fitness of promotion or degradation for an official, and his Majesty commands that in future this Board, as well as all the other Boards, when reporting on memorials presented by high officials, will abstain from expressing their opinions, impeaching or appraising, unless by the request of the Emperor.

Wuchang and Hankow are closely guarded by Chang Chi-tang, who has ordered that the cities are to be patrolled nightly by reliable watchmen; all these watchmen have sections of the Shanghai police. The armory, treasury and jail are to be specially guarded, and the various churches, also, come in for a large share of protection. The Viceroy has also ordered the government fire engines, which are manned by soldiers, not to turn out in case of an alarm, saying that all fires, until further orders, are to be put out by the engines from the various charitable institutions, because during the confusion that always attends a blaze, the *Kolo* hwei men might create a riot, and if the soldiers are attached once more in the evening, it will be difficult to gather them together to quell the disturbance. With these arrangements the city is considered perfectly safe now; people, the Viceroy says, might sleep with their doors open. But if two cannons are fired in the night all doors must be closed, for the duty of the watchmen begins.

HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIAL.

IV. But time works changes even in Hunan. As the result of a visit to the province at the end of last year I was led to conclude the people were much more amicably inclined than they used to be. Wondering whether this held good also with regard to the "tougher" places with which I was acquainted, I considered it my duty to go and find out; hence the journey. In one respect we soon noticed a most hopeful sign, in the fact that the authorities were not nearly so feverishly anxious to keep their eye on all our movements. We were permitted to reach Changsha without being taken in charge, and this was promising. As we approached the city, we saw the Roman Catholic Mission, and the *Wu Tien Chi Tang*. After this the Ichang officials put out a proclamation, threatening all who tried to stir up a riot or spread stories about Europeans with instant decapitation, and banishment for minor offences. The foreigners, it was said, had bribed the mandarins to do this. So things went on until the morning of Friday, the 15th. One of the first things I heard was that thousands of people were on the way in from Tchientsang, the district north of the city, to burn down the Roman Catholic Mission, and the *Wu Tien Chi Tang*, was out with the soldiers to meet them. I sent a note to the Consul asking if there was any truth in this, but he scouted the idea as the mandarins had promised to let him know if anything was molested. As the forenoon wore on the report was that the people, praying for rain, who formerly made a disturbance at the Custom House were to come back on the 15th of the Chinese month and pull the whole place down. The Chinese month and pull the whole place down. The Chinese month and pull the whole place down. The Chinese month and pull the whole place down.

The Lord had been for the moment forgotten in the matter, as if he had not been in anxious circumstances often enough before and never found him fall us, or as if we had any reason to suppose he was not a God. I was to the Reviving faith in Divine help removed the fear. We were enabled next day to walk into that nest of hornets with as little trepidation as into one's own house; and all the rest of the journey we were entirely free from it. I write this because it may help another timid one in like straits.

The following morning the friendly rain wind blew freshly, and after breakfast quickly carried us over to the city. We stopped ashore, my two assistants, and I, began our work in the Riverside street. The day was bright and so it was not so crowded as on our first attempt, and to our great joy we found the people in good humour, and quite friendly. Talking and selling we came at length to the small West Gate, and saw before us a long, straight, busy street, hung with handsome sign boards, and crowded with people all intent on their own business. It had been our intention to leave the city severely alone, long as we were allowed to remain unmolested in the suburbs, but this slight proved too tempting. Only fifty yards more and we should be openly through the gates, and within the walls. Policy said "Turn away, you are doing well; wait till you have been over all the streets outside." But in such a case policy has a poor chance. We turned towards it, and as we did so the soldiers on guard sprang to arms, and drew themselves up on either side to keep us out. The officer in charge came forward to meet us, and ordered us off. We tried to reason with him, but he said he had instructions to keep "foreign devils" out, and we had better go away quietly. As the best thing open to us was followed, his advice, and returned to our work in the Riverside street. This, however, was now at an end; we were immediately set upon by a crowd of roughs, who stole our books, knotted us about, and made it

clear that it was time for us to be off; so we managed to slip down to the river, got into a sampan and rowed away.

The results of the morning's work were about one hour's peaceful conversation with the people on their own streets, about one hundred books sold, and as many more stolen. Not a great deal certainly, but a most that has been as yet accomplished at Changsha. Till the city gate incident, the people were friendly enough, but as soon as I left the officer, according to my men, he began railing and reviling, and so started off the roughs. To the authorities at Changsha I would make humble petition in much the same terms as Pat used when he met the bear in the backwoods of America. "Oh saints and holy angels," said he, "help me, but if you won't help me, please don't help the bear." If they hindered us, that some headway might now be made. As we had no wish to waste time in a round of diplomatics with the officials, as soon as we got back to our boat we took advantage of the good wind, and concluded our journey on the river. —*N. C. Daily News.*

NINGPO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Summer is beginning to be felt here rather earlier than usual, but at present the heat is not oppressive. It is exceptionally dry here for this time of the year, very little rain having fallen during the present month. If there is not some soon it will be bad for the rice-crops as just now there is not much water left in the canals and a few more days will see them dry altogether if the farmers keep on with their incessant irrigation of the paddy fields.

The Ningpo customs are losing their Commissioner, Mr. Rocher, who leaves to-day to take up his new post as Commissioner at Canton. Many residents are sorry about his departure and the native merchants would like him to remain, as during his term of office here many irregularities in shipping &c. have been set right, the mercantile work of the port placed on a sound basis, trade has been greatly facilitated, and in some particular branches great advances have been made. The Ningpo Club, on Mr. Rocher's departure, will lose its most prominent member. Mr. Rocher having principally been the means of organizing and promoting the interests of the new Club, his residence here has also been beneficial in many other ways to the Settlement.

Madame Rocher, who left here last Thursday, will be greatly missed, especially by the missionaries, whom she greatly assisted in their work by raising and helping at bazaar and also on many occasions with her own private means. The country round here is in a very settled state. The reports of the riots up the Yangtze and elsewhere have not troubled the natives, and with their natural quietness they are going about their work and taking no notice of anything. Telegrams were received here on Sunday from Hangchow stating that a riot had been arranged for the evening of that day; the latest news from there is that all is quiet. Rumours were also spread of an outbreak in the vicinity of Wenchow, but at yet no conclusive signs of the truth of the matter have come to hand.

No fears of any outbreak amongst the Chinese are entertained by the Foreign community here. At present there is one native gunboat in harbour, the *Yuan-hai*. —*Shanghai Mercury.*

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Perhaps you would like to know how the excitement in Ichang originated. The first move was to spread the report that the Roman Catholic Mission was a brothel, scribbling up the most frightful language on the walls, to which I was the first to direct attention and suggested that the walls should be white-washed. Then it was rumoured that the riot at Wuhu was because certain people who went to search discovered a load of children, living and dead, which the R.C. were secretly selling; and a huge pile full of children's bones below the door of the *Wu Tien Chi Tang*. After this the Ichang officials put out a proclamation, threatening all who tried to stir up a riot or spread stories about Europeans with instant decapitation, and banishment for minor offences. The foreigners, it was said, had bribed the mandarins to do this. So things went on until the morning of Friday, the 15th. One of the first things I heard was that thousands of people were on the way in from Tchientsang, the district north of the city, to burn down the Roman Catholic Mission, and the *Wu Tien Chi Tang*, was out with the soldiers to meet them. I sent a note to the Consul asking if there was any truth in this, but he scouted the idea as the mandarins had promised to let him know if anything was molested. As the forenoon wore on the report was that the people, praying for rain, who formerly made a disturbance at the Custom House were to come back on the 15th of the Chinese month and pull the whole place down. The Chinese month and pull the whole place down. The Chinese month and pull the whole place down.

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clear that it was time for us to be off; so we managed to slip down to the river, got into a sampan and rowed away.

The people said she was bringing three thousand French soldiers to punish those who had made a disturbance at the Custom House, at the request of the Commissioner, who a Frenchman. Then we heard she had gone back and the reason was given that the officials at Ichang being at their wits' end had sent a telegram to General Liu, of Franco-Chinese War fame. General Liu sent in reply a telegram to the Captain of the gun-boat and such was the terror of Ichang that the Frenchman turned round and steamed down river with all speed.

No one can conceive Ichang of being a difficult place to live in at present. —*N. C. Daily News.*

WUHU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 17th. We are tolerably quiet here now, though it is still thought advisable to retain a strong guard of soldiers at the Consulate, Customs, and the Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal Mission premises. It was feared that a parcel of Chinese soldiers would be little better than a mob, but it has proved different in our case, for they seem a fairly decent and quiet set of men, kept well under control by the officers, who however do not believe in sparing the rod. We rather expected that all claims would speedily be settled, but after a consultation with the Viceroy the Taotai refuses to admit any claims. He is now away on a visit to the Governor of the province. What will be the result remains to be seen. Some one must be punished for such an outbreak as we had here, and it seems the weaker must go to the wall. The Taotai and the Viceroy both called to Ningpo, and as a result the Hsien is dismissed, though I believe he did all that was possible for a man in his position.

The country to the north of the Yangtze is suffering very much from drought; in some places they have not even drinking water, and for many miles the country is so dry that they cannot plant their rice. Those next the Yangtze are even pumping from the main river, which is an extremely rare occurrence. Unless we soon have plenty of rain I fear the prospects for the harvest are very poor. This North Yangtze district too is somewhat disturbed, the result doubtless of the uprisings in the other places.

At Wuchow, a city about 30 miles from Wuhu, a placard was issued a few days ago recounting the transactions at the river ports, as evidence of the truth of all reports about foreigners, and calling on the people to destroy some property rented for mission purposes. Notice was immediately sent to the officials, who refused to take any action in the matter, and as a consequence the property was destroyed, and everything stolen. The owner of the property and the man in charge were both taken, and after being beaten were put in prison, where the owner still remains and is likely to, until his money is all gone. One noticeable feature in this case is that one of the principal actors was one of the *yam* runners. So long as the official is allowed to take sides with the people against the foreigners there will always be disturbances. One would think that the various governments would awake to the necessity of showing power and asserting their rights. Surely after all that has transpired in the Yangtze ports there will be some show of authority. However, for the present we are feeling pretty safe, as the *Ling* and two Chinese gunboats remain on guard, but what would happen if they should leave we cannot tell. —*N. C. Daily News.*

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SOUTH-BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms. Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Office.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co., Agents, 111, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

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THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LUN YUK, Secretary, No. 2, CECIL'S ROAD, WEST HONGKONG, 1st February, 1891.

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ONTARIO INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, RESERVE, & PROFITS, \$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LUN YUK, Secretary, No. 2, CECIL'S ROAD, WEST HONGKONG, 1st February, 1891.

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